

Appl. No. 09/997,960  
Amdt. dated 06/02/2005  
Reply to Office Action of 03/07/2005

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the three paragraphs on page 1, lines 6 - 25 as shown below.

This application is related to co-pending US Patent Application Serial No. [[\_\_\_\_]] 09/997,915 (IBM Docket No. AUS920010888US1), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD OF ORGANIZING BOOKMARKED WEB PAGES INTO CATEGORIES by the inventors herein, filed on even date herewith and assigned to the common assignee of this application.

This application is also related to co-pending US Patent Application Serial No. [[\_\_\_\_]] 09/998,391 (IBM Docket No. AUS920011026US1), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD OF COMBINING BOOKMARKS IN DIFFERENT SUB-FOLDERS INTO A NEW SUB-FOLDER by the inventors herein, filed on even date herewith and assigned to the common assignee of this application.

This application is further related to co-pending US Patent Application Serial No. [[\_\_\_\_]] 09/998,392 (IBM Docket No. AUS920011027US1), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD OF HIGHLIGHTING CATEGORIZED WEB PAGES ON A WEB SERVER by the inventors herein, filed on even date herewith and assigned to the common assignee of this application.

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Please amend the paragraph on page 3, line 1 to line 7 as shown below.

An active Web user may access and bookmark a great number of Web pages within a short span of time. Thus, to easily locate and access the bookmarked Web pages, the user has to arrange them in the folder in a logical manner. There are is a number of available bookmark management tools that may be used to achieve this task. However, all of them require that the user actively manage the folder.

Please amend the two paragraphs that start on page 11, line 20 to page 12, line 12 as shown below.

The present invention provides an apparatus and method of linking sub-folders in a bookmark folder automatically ~~assigning titles of sub-folders into which Web pages may be stored.~~ The invention may be local to client systems 108, 110 and 112 of Fig. 1 or to the server 104 or to both the server 104 and clients 108, 110 and 112. ~~Consequently~~ Further, the present invention may reside on any data storage medium (i.e., floppy disk, compact disk, hard disk, ROM, RAM, etc.) used by a computer system.

There ~~are~~ is a number of Web portals available today. A Web portal is a Web site that provides a broad array of resources and services such as e-mail, forums, search engines, on-line shopping malls as well as access to the Internet. These Web portals often have a search engine also. Some of these Web portals are Yahoo (short for Yet

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Another Hierarchical Officious Oracle), Metacrawler, AltaVista, Excite, Google, Looksmart, Webcrawler, ODP (Open Directory Project). Most of the Web portals provide a directory that contains categorized Web pages. For example, when a user accesses the Open Directory Project Web site, Fig. 4 is displayed. Just about every word displayed in Fig. 4 is a category. As shown in the figure, there are categories (i.e., sub-categories) within categories. For instance, "Movies" is a sub-category within the "Arts" category. Note that, not all the categories listed on the site are shown in Fig. 4.

Please amend the paragraph that stats on page 13, line 30 to page 14, line 4 as shown below.

In addition, Boolean searches may also be performed. For instance, a user may search the sub-folders for both Austin and IBM. Furthermore, the user may decide to bookmark Web pages that contain only the IBM reference since the Web pages with the Austin reference will have already been in the Austin sub-folder. Thus, different search ~~algorithms~~ algorithms may be used.

Please amend the paragraph that starts on page 16, line 21 to page 17, line 3 as shown below.

In that case, the Web page will be stored into a default sub-folder. When the administrator has categorized

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the Web page, a note may then be sent to the client system with the category in which the Web page is now located. At that time, the client may search the bookmark folder to determine whether there already exists a sub-folder by that name. If so, the bookmark will be moved into the sub-folder. If not, one will be created to store the bookmark (steps 920, 925, 930, 940, 945 and 950). Note that to determine which bookmark from the default folder to use, the server may download along with the category the URL of the Web page. The downloaded URL may then be compared with the URLs of the Web pages bookmarked in the default sub-folder. In any case ~~any case~~, when the bookmark is put into the category, the user may be notified.

Please replace the paragraph on page 19, lines 17 - 26 with the following paragraph.

Linking a first sub-folder to a second sub-folder is in essence copying the bookmarks in the first sub-folder into the second sub-folder. The copied bookmarks should be marked to distinguish ~~then~~ them from the bookmarks originally stored in the second sub-folder. One way of marking the bookmarks is to put them under a title. The title may be the name of the first sub-folder. Thus, when the second sub-folder is accessed both the bookmarks originally stored in the folder and the bookmarks stored in the second folder may be displayed in a distinguishing manner.

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Please replace the paragraph on page 20, lines 18 - 23 with the following paragraph.

Fig. 15 is a GUI that may be used to display the linked sub-folders. When the bookmark folder is accessed, a list of the sub-folders as well as of the bookmarks that are not in a folder is displayed. Bookmark<sub>a</sub>, bookmark<sub>b</sub>, ... is a list of bookmarked Web pages that is not in a sub-folder. sub-folder<sub>2</sub> and sub-folder<sub>2</sub> are linked to Sub-folder<sub>1</sub>.

Please replace the paragraph on page 22, lines 1 - 16 with the following paragraph.

Fig. 17 is a flow chart of a process that may be used to differentiate Web pages that have already been bookmarked from those that have not been bookmarked on a server. The process starts as soon as the user accesses a Web portal (step 1700). The program then collects the URLs of all the ~~bookmark~~ bookmarked Web pages in the user's bookmark folder. Note that the bookmark folder may reside either on the client or on the server or on both the client and server. The collected URLs are compared with the URLs of the Web pages in the directory. All the Web pages in the directory having the same URLs as the URLs of the collected Web pages will be displayed in a highlighted fashion in the directory (steps 1705, 1710 and 1715). Note also that here highlighted fashion encompasses any manner

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of distinguishing already bookmarked Web pages from those  
that have not been bookmarked.

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